the catheter connection protrusion, the protrusion lumen being in fluid communication with the barrel lumen, the catheter connection protrusion having a terminal end opposite the barrel;

a pair of anchoring protrusions attached to and extending away from the barrel, the anchoring protrusions being formed essentially in a plane;

a female luer connector attached to the barrel opposite the catheter connection protrusion, the female luer connector having a female luer axis that is not coaxial with the barrel axis, the female luer axis extending away from the plane containing the anchoring protrusions.

11. The luer connector of claim 1 further comprising a bulbous end formed on the terminal end of the catheter connection protrusion.

12. A luer connector for connecting a catheter to a drip assembly comprising:

a hollow barrel having a barrel lumen, the barrel having a barrel axis that is coaxial with the barrel lumen;

a hollow catheter connection protrusion attached to and extending away from the barrel, the catheter connection protrusion having a protrusion lumen that extends through the catheter connection protrusion, the protrusion lumen being in fluid communication with the barrel lumen;

a pair of anchoring protrusions attached to and extending away from the barrel, the pair of anchoring protrusions producing a substantially planar surface;

a female luer connector attached to the barrel opposite the catheter connection protrusion, the female luer connector having a female luer axis that is not coaxial with the barrel axis or coplanar with the substantially planar surface of the pair of anchoring protrusions, the female luer axis intersecting the barrel axis at an angle of about 30°.

16. A luer connector for connecting a catheter to a drip assembly comprising:

a hollow barrel having a barrel lumen, the barrel having a barrel axis that is coaxial with the barrel lumen;

a hollow catheter connection protrusion attached to and extending away from the barrel, the catheter connection protrusion having a protrusion lumen that extends through the catheter connection protrusion, the protrusion lumen being in fluid communication with the barrel lumen;

a pair of anchoring protrusions attached to and extending away from the barrel, the pair of anchoring protrusions producing a substantially planar surface, each of the anchoring protrusions having a suturing hole to allow the anchoring protrusions to be attached to a patient;

a female luer connector attached to the barrel opposite the catheter connection protrusion, the female luer connector having a female luer axis that is not coaxial with the barrel axis or coplanar with the substantially planar surface of the pair of anchoring protrusions, the female luer axis intersecting the barrel axis at an angle of about 30°.

19. A connector for connecting a catheter to a drip assembly comprising:

a hollow barrel having a barrel lumen, the barrel having a barrel axis;

a hollow catheter connection protrusion attached to and extending away from the barrel, the catheter connection protrusion having a protrusion lumen that extends through the catheter connection protrusion, the protrusion lumen being in fluid communication with the barrel lumen;

means for attaching the connector to a patient's scalp, the means for attaching being formed essentially in a plane;

means for fluidly connecting a drip assembly to the barrel opposite the catheter connection protrusion, the means for fluidly connecting being elongated along an axis that is not coaxial with the barrel axis or coplanar with the place of the means for attaching.

20. A connector for connecting a catheter to a drip assembly for a patient comprising:

a first conduit having a first lumen, the first conduit having a first axis substantially aligned with the first lumen;

a second conduit having a second lumen, the second lumen in fluid communication with the first lumen, the second conduit having a second axis substantially aligned with the second lumen, the second axis intersecting the first axis but not being coaxial with the first axis and extending away from the patient's body;

means for connecting the first conduit to the catheter;

means for connecting the second conduit to the drip assembly; and

means for connecting the connector to a patient's scalp.

Respectfully Submitted,
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